

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 02:08:15 ON 10 APR 2008
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 02:08:15 ON 10 APR 2008

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 02:08:15 ON 10 APR 2008
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s titanium (S) (surface(5A)oxidat?)
L1 2079 TITANIUM (S) (SURFACE(5A) OXIDAT?)

=> s L1 and review
L2 72 L1 AND REVIEW

=> s L2 NOT pd>20020628
L3 30 L2 NOT PD>20020628

=> dup rem L3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4 30 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> focus L4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5 30 FOCUS L4 1-

=> s L5 and (surface(5A)oxide)
L6 13 L5 AND (SURFACE(5A) OXIDE)

=> d L6 TI AB 1-13

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Ceramic coatings for titanium alloys. Plasma chemical oxidation of
titanium materials
AB A review. Anodizing of titanium is used to form an
oxide ceramic as surface coating (KEPLA-COAT). The
properties of the KEPLA-COAT are described using the examples of 20 μm
thick layers on screws of TiAl6V4 and on the G-TiAl6V4 alloy in engines.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Aspects of photoelectrochemical and surface behavior of
titanium(IV) oxide
AB A review with 247 refs. Ti(IV) oxide is continuing to attract
wide interest as a photosensitizer for a large variety of photocatalytic
reactions. Yet, the mechanisms of the photoreactions occurring at this
semiconducting material are still poorly understood. In an attempt to
clarify the existing ambiguities, the exptl. evidence concerning the
nature and role of the intermediates involved in the light-induced charge
transfer reactions at TiO₂ was analyzed. Pathways for the photooxidn.
reactions, consistent with the available exptl. data, are considered.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Surface properties of titanium oxide used as a color
material
AB A review with 40 refs. on some fundamental surface properties
(polarity, heat of wetting, acidity, basicity, oxidn.-reduction
sites, photochem. activity) and surface modification of
titanium dioxide.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Surface treatment of titanium
AB Surface treatments to produce oxide, nitride, boride, and alloy layers on Ti surfaces, and a treatment with laser beams are reviewed with 27 refs.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method of forming radio frequency and electrostatic discharge insensitive electro-explosive devices
AB An electro-explosive device ("EED") having resistors fabricated on a thermally conductive substrate and interconnected by a central bridge element. The resistance of the bridge element is lower than that of the resistors, which have a larger surface area to volume ratio. A layer of zirconium is placed on the bridge element and explodes into a plasma along with the bridge element in order to ignite a pyrotechnic compound. The substrate using integrated circuit fabrication techniques and the conductive bridge of the EED is overcoated with a composite overcoat comprising a metal and an oxidizer, which produces a chemical explosion upon plasma vaporization of the conductive bridge.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN
TI Anode formulation and methods of manufacture
AB The present invention provides an improved anode formulation and an improved method of manufacture. More specifically, the invention provides a tri-layer anode having an improved service life when used, for example, for steel strip electrogalvanizing. In one embodiment of the invention, the anode is comprised of a titanium substrate which is roughened and heat treated and subsequently coated with a first coating of iridium oxide/tantalum oxide. After the anode is heat treated, it is next coated, preferably by an electrodeposition process with a second coating of platinum. Finally, the anode is coated with a third coating of iridium oxide/tantalum oxide and subsequently heat treated.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN
TI Radio frequency and electrostatic discharge insensitive electro-explosive devices
AB An electro-explosive device ("EED") having resistors fabricated on a thermally conductive substrate and interconnected by a central bridge element. The resistance of the bridge element is lower than that of the resistors, which have a larger surface area to volume ratio. The conductive bridge of the EED is overcoated with a composite overcoat comprising a metal and an oxidizer, which produce a chemical explosion upon plasma vaporization of the conductive bridge.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method of performing lithography using cantilever array
AB A lithography system includes a plurality of cantilevers, preferably formed in a silicon wafer. Each cantilever includes a tip located near the free end of the cantilever and an electrical conduction path which extends along the length of the cantilever to the tip. A switch is included in the conduction path to control the voltage at the tip of the cantilever.

The array of such cantilevers is positioned adjacent a wafer which is to be patterned, in the manner of an atomic force microscope operating in either the contact or noncontact mode. The cantilever array is scanned over the wafer, preferably in a raster pattern, and the individual switches are operated so as to control an electric current or electric field at the tip of each cantilever. The electric current or field is used to write a pattern on a layer of resist coating the wafer or on the surface of the wafer itself. Alternatively, the lithographic pattern may

be formed by using the tip to scribe lines in a thin layer of soft material coating the wafer.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN

TI Process and composition for sealing anodized aluminum surfaces

AB This invention relates to a process and composition for sealing anodically oxidized aluminum surfaces, the composition having an effective amount of a source of alkali metal ions especially lithium ions. The process of the invention involves contacting an anodically oxidized aluminum surface with the aqueous sealing solution of the invention.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN

TI Process and composition for sealing anodized aluminum surfaces

AB This invention relates to a process and composition for sealing anodically oxidized aluminum surfaces, the composition having an effective amount of a source of alkali metal ions especially lithium ions. The process of the invention involves contacting an anodically oxidized aluminum surface with the aqueous sealing solution of the invention.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN

TI Protective coatings for metal parts to be used at high temperatures

AB A method for producing protecting layers on a metal selected from aluminum, titanium and zirconium, or alloys thereof, involves at least two anodic oxidation steps producing oxide layers and a thermal treatment which is carried out before or simultaneously with last anodic oxidation step. The treated metal according to the invention is protected even at high temperatures and under conditions of thermal cycling.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN

TI Graphite/carbon articles for elevated temperature service and method of manufacture

AB Graphite carbon surfaces are protected from elevated temperature oxidation and mechanical wear by electric arc thermal spray coating exposed surfaces with a titanium nitride or multi-element (e.g., aluminum-silicon-titanium) coating.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN

TI Protective coatings for metal parts to be used at high temperatures

AB A method for producing protecting layers on a metal selected from aluminum, titanium and zirconium, or alloys thereof, involves at least two anodic oxidation steps producing oxide layers and a thermal treatment which is carried out before the last anodic oxidation step. The treated metal according to the invention is protected even at high temperatures and under conditions of thermal cycling.

=> d L6 TI AB IBIB 3

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Surface properties of titanium oxide used as a color material

AB A review with 40 refs. on some fundamental surface properties (polarity, heat of wetting, acidity, basicity, oxidn.-reduction sites, photochem. activity) and surface modification of titanium dioxide.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:479502 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:79502

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 107:13077a,13080a

TITLE: Surface properties of titanium oxide
 used as a color material
 AUTHOR(S): Okazaki, Susumu
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Eng., Ibaraki Univ., Hitachi, Japan
 SOURCE: Shikizai Kyokaishi (1987), 60(6), 333-41
 CODEN: SKYOAO; ISSN: 0371-0777
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: Japanese

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	43.69	43.90
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-4.00	-4.00

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Apr 4, 2008 (20080404/UP).

=> file caplus, medline, uspatfull

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.06	43.96
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-4.00

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 02:11:21 ON 10 APR 2008
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 02:11:21 ON 10 APR 2008

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 02:11:21 ON 10 APR 2008
 CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 02:07:33 ON 10 APR 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 02:08:15 ON 10 APR 2008
 L1 2079 S TITANIUM (S) (SURFACE(5A)OXIDAT?)
 L2 72 S L1 AND REVIEW
 L3 30 S L2 NOT PD>20020628
 L4 30 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L5 30 FOCUS L4 1-
 L6 13 S L5 AND (SURFACE(5A)OXIDE)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 02:10:45 ON 10 APR 2008

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 02:11:21 ON 10 APR 2008

=> s L1 and (surface(5A) oxide)
L7 818 L1 AND (SURFACE(5A) OXIDE)

=> s L2 NOT pd>20020628
L8 30 L2 NOT PD>20020628

=> dup rem L8
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8
L9 30 DUP REM L8 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s L9 NOT L6
L10 17 L9 NOT L6

=> focus L10
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11 17 FOCUS L10 1-

=> d L11 1-17 TI AB

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Surface treatment techniques for metallic titanium
AB A review with 43 refs. on the techniques for surface treatment
of Ti for increased hardness and improved resistance to corrosion,
high-temperature oxidation, and H embrittlement.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Dynamic observation of surface defects of crystals by TOF-ESD
AB A review on the author's time-of-flight type electron stimulated
desorption (TOF-ESD) system which includes a data acquisition system and
can be used to make not only LEED-AES, but also ESD-ESDIAD measurements.
One application was a study of the initial oxidation process on Ti by TOF-ESD
dynamic measurements in which 3 kinds of oxygen ions were observed Kinetic
energy distributions of desorbed ions differ for different sample
conditions (e.g., between a clean surface and a sulfur-segregated one).
Hydrogen adsorption and desorption on Si reveals different adsorption
characteristics for different surface conditions which affect kinetic
energy distributions of desorbed ions and threshold primary electron
energies for ion desorption. 16 Refs.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Recent development of titanium products for architectural materials
AB A review. Titanium has been used as roofs and walls of
buildings due to its high corrosion resistance and architectural design
features. Domestic shipment grows up to about 200 MT per yr. This report
gives an explanation of recent development of titanium products for
architectural materials: (1) how to reduce pocket waves in roofs prepared by
roll forming of flat sheets and (2) characteristics of several surface
finishes for decrease dazzling from a viewpoint of landscapes. For reduction
of pocket waves, appearance of yield point and rise in yield strength give
similar effects and in addition, it is effective to form waves on the edge of
sheet prior to roll-forming. Dull-rolling, pickling, combination of
dull-rolling and pickling, and alumina shot blasting are reviewed as ways
for production of dull surfaces. Moreover anodic oxidn. coloring of
titanium surface finishes and latest developments in
discoloration of titanium in atmospheric environments are reviewed.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Factors which affect the quality of titanium casting
AB A review with 21 refs. covering skull casting, molds,
solidification rates, hot isostatic pressing, surface defects such as
 α -case oxidation, and H embrittlement in chemical milling to remove the

α -case oxide.

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Surface treatments of titanium for a biomedical use
AB A review with 54 refs. Surface treatments of titanium for biomedical uses, modification of surface topog., and coating with hydroxylapatite, and surface oxidn. are described.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Surface modifications for improved hemocompatibility and wear resistance of titanium alloys used in artificial heart valves
AB A review with 4 refs. regarding investigations which are part of the development of a novel heart valve the design of which is as close as possible to that of the natural aortic heart valve in order to overcome one of the main problems in heart valve replacement: the destruction of blood cells due to insufficient blood flow characteristics.

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Patterning on stainless steel and titanium sheets
AB A review with 13 refs. is given on the principles and methods for making multicolored designs on stainless steel or Ti sheets through laser-beam irradiation

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Methods for the modification of a titanium dioxide surface during its preparation from titanium tetrachloride
AB A review with 12 refs.

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Multi-stage deep drawing of pure titanium sheets by prevention of seizure
AB A review on the seizure prevention by anodic oxidation, air oxidation, Al bronze die, colored Ti sheet, and nitrided film-coated Ti sheet, and surface roughness improvement by ironing-deep drawing.

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Increasing the oxidation resistance of titanium aluminide
AB A review, with 41 refs., on the oxidation of TiAl free from or containing other elements such as Si, Nb, W, and Mo. The oxidation resistance is increased by such surface treatments as Al diffusion treatment and heat treatment at low pressures. TiAl/Ti₃Al lamellar structure is also discussed in relation to the oxidation resistance.

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Polymer surfaces: their role in high-resolution imaging
AB Polymer surfaces play essential roles in many tech. arenas, but their importance in imaging science and technol. has only recently been established. In optical lithog., surface imaging of planarized single-layer or bilayer organic films offers a means for minimizing the depth-of-focus constraints. Radiation-induced chemical changes are outlined in the surface and near-surface regions of polymers, amplification of these events by gas-solid reactions with inorg. and organometallic agents and plasma development using an oxygen plasma. Two approaches to surface imaging are discussed. The first employs Plasmask resist, a very absorbing diazonaphthoquinone-functionalized novolak resin which is exposed and functionalized in the topmost several hundred nm of film. The second approach involves imaging at the surface and utilizes one of the oldest polymer photoreactions, photooxidn., in the imaging step. Hydrophobic aromatic polymers are first irradiated in air to give hydrophilic groups. These sorb water selectively on the hydrophilic areas. The water is reacted in a sep. step with an inorg. or organometallic compound such as

TiCl₄ to give a metal oxide film (TiO₂) on the exposed areas. Development with an oxygen plasma gives neg. tone patterns because TiO₂ reduces the etching rate by a factor of .apprx.500 in the exposed regions. Surface imaging resists may realize 0.25 μm resolution at 193 nm and that <0.10 μm resolution may be achieved using x-ray radiation. 40 Refs.

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Surface engineering of titanium alloys for high temperature applications
AB Titanium alloys, when exposed in air at elevated temps., (>500°C), readily absorb oxygen leading to alpha-case formation which has been shown to severely limit the high-temperature capability of alloys in terms of mech. properties. To extend the temperature capability of, in particular, the high-strength creep-resistant alloys, e.g. IMI834, therefore, coating systems are required which limit the ingress of oxygen. This paper will review with 42 refs. the traditional methods used to coat titanium alloys and discuss the performance of such coating systems with high temperature exposure, particularly the formation of embrittled surface layers. A novel coating process will be presented whereby a "thin" (circa 3 μm) PtAl₂ intermetallic diffusion barrier layer can be produced and is used to limit the ingress of oxygen which prevents the formation of alpha-case. The stability of the system has been demonstrated, using vacuum heat treatment trials, for temps. up to 900°C. The inherent oxidation resistance of the PtAl₂ layer is found to be totally protective following 100 h exposure at 700°C with a six-fold improvement over uncoated IMI834 after 100 h at 800°C. The application of a NiCr overlay, which forms a "p-type" Cr₂O₃ oxide, gives further improvements by preventing oxygen ingress. The PtAl₂ layer in this case also acts as a diffusion barrier for nickel and chromium.

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
TI Oxidation resistant coating for titanium alloys
AB A method is taught for preparing titanium alloys having high temperature oxidation resistance, whereby a coating of a copper bronze containing up to 10 percent aluminum and up to 6 percent silicon is applied to the titanium substrate by cathodic arc deposition or ion vapor deposition.

L11 ANSWER 14 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method of forming titanium nitride coatings on carbon/graphite substrates by electric arc thermal spray process using titanium feed wire and nitrogen as the atomizing gas
AB Graphite and/or carbon surfaces are coated with a titanium nitride coating by exposing the substrate to electric arc thermal spray process wherein titanium wire as the source of titanium and nitrogen is used as the propelling (atomizing) gas.

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
TI Nonaqueous secondary battery
AB A nonaqueous secondary battery containing at least one metal oxide as a positive electrode active material, at least one metal oxide as a negative electrode active material, and an ion conductive electrolyte is disclosed, in which the positive electrode material mixture and/or the negative electrode material mixture contain(s) a binder selected from a carboxyl-modified styrene-butadiene copolymer, a polymer of formula (I), and a polymer of formula (II): ##STR1##

L11 ANSWER 16 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
TI Graphite/carbon articles for elevated temperature service and method of manufacture
AB Graphite carbon surfaces are protected from elevated temperature oxidation and mechanical wear by electric arc thermal spray coating

exposed surfaces with a titanium nitride or multi-element (e.g., aluminum-silicon-titanium) coating.

L11 ANSWER 17 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN

TI Quadrilayer optical draw medium

AB Quadrilayer optical DRAW medium which differs from prior trilayer optical DRAW media by having a thin triggering layer adjacent each of the optical spacer and light-absorbing layers. The triggering layer is a material, preferably organic, which when heated by a modulated laser-diode beam to a temperature less than the melting point of the optical spacer layer develops substantial vapor pressure or otherwise rapidly expands to implement or enhance the formation of pits or bubbles in the light-absorbing layer without disturbing the optical spacer layer or its function of protecting the substrate of the medium.

=> d L11 1, 5 IBIB TI AB

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:35846 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:35846

TITLE: Surface treatment techniques for metallic titanium

AUTHOR(S): Zhang, Hanmin

CORPORATE SOURCE: China Inst. Sci. Technol. Info., Chongqing, 630013, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Cailiao Baohu (1992), 25(12), 12-17

CODEN: CAIBE3; ISSN: 1001-1560

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: Chinese

TI Surface treatment techniques for metallic titanium

AB A review with 43 refs. on the techniques for surface treatment of Ti for increased hardness and improved resistance to corrosion, high-temperature oxidation, and H embrittlement.

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:291079 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:64049

TITLE: Surface treatments of titanium for a biomedical use

AUTHOR(S): Miyazaki, Takashi

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Oral Biomaterials and Technology, Showa University School of Dentistry, Shinagawa, 142, Japan

SOURCE: Bulletin of Kanagawa Dental College (1994), 22(2), 113-23

CODEN: BKDCD5; ISSN: 0385-1443

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

TI Surface treatments of titanium for a biomedical use

AB A review with 54 refs. Surface treatments of titanium for biomedical uses, modification of surface topog., and coating with hydroxylapatite, and surface oxidn. are described.

=> d L11 IBIB TI AB 1,5

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:35846 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:35846

TITLE: Surface treatment techniques for metallic titanium

AUTHOR(S): Zhang, Hanmin

CORPORATE SOURCE: China Inst. Sci. Technol. Info., Chongqing, 630013, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Cailiao Baohu (1992), 25(12), 12-17
 CODEN: CAIBE3; ISSN: 1001-1560
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
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 AB A review with 43 refs. on the techniques for surface treatment
 of Ti for increased hardness and improved resistance to corrosion,
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L11 ANSWER 5 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:291079 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:64049
 TITLE: Surface treatments of titanium for a biomedical use
 AUTHOR(S): Miyazaki, Takashi
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Oral Biomaterials and Technology, Showa
 University School of Dentistry, Shinagawa, 142, Japan
 SOURCE: Bulletin of Kanagawa Dental College (1994), 22(2),
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=> FIL STNGUIDE			
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL	
	ENTRY	SESSION	
FULL ESTIMATED COST	54.72	98.68	
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL	
	ENTRY	SESSION	
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-12.80	-16.80	

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=> file caplus, medline, uspatfull			
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL	
	ENTRY	SESSION	
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.06	98.74	
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL	
	ENTRY	SESSION	
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-16.80	

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L3 30 S L2 NOT PD>20020628
L4 30 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L5 30 FOCUS L4 1-
L6 13 S L5 AND (SURFACE(5A)OXIDE)

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FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 02:11:21 ON 10 APR 2008
L7 818 S L1 AND (SURFACE(5A) OXIDE)
L8 30 S L2 NOT PD>20020628
L9 30 DUP REM L8 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10 17 S L9 NOT L6
L11 17 FOCUS L10 1-

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 02:13:44 ON 10 APR 2008

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 02:14:18 ON 10 APR 2008

=> s (titanium or (stainless(W)steel) (P) (surface(5A)oxidat?)
UNMATCHED LEFT PARENTHESIS '(TITANIUM'
The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the
number of left parentheses.

=> s (titanium or (stainless(W)steel) (P) (surface(5A)oxidat?))
L12 886423 (TITANIUM OR (STAINLESS(W) STEEL) (P) (SURFACE(5A) OXIDAT?))

=> s L12 and review
L13 28783 L12 AND REVIEW

=> s L13 and (surface(5A) oxid?)
L14 2424 L13 AND (SURFACE(5A) OXID?)

=> s L14 and (transdermal or percutaneous or microproejction or microbarb or
microprotrusion or microneedle)
L15 141 L14 AND (TRANSDERMAL OR PERCUTANEOUS OR MICROPROEJCTION OR MICRO
BARB OR MICROPROTRUSION OR MICRONEEDLE)

=> s L15 and (pharmaceutical or therapeutic or medicament or medicinal)
L16 122 L15 AND (PHARMACEUTICAL OR THERAPEUTIC OR MEDICAMENT OR MEDICINA
L)

=> dup rem L16
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L16
L17 122 DUP REM L16 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s L17 NOT pd>20020628
L18 2 L17 NOT PD>20020628

=> d L18 1-2 TI AB IBIB

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method for gene therapy using nucleic acid loaded polymeric
microparticles

AB The invention involves methods and products for oral gene therapy. Genes under the control of promoters are protectively contained in microparticles and delivered to cells in operative form, thereby obtaining noninvasive gene delivery for gene therapy.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:93486 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method for gene therapy using nucleic acid loaded polymeric microparticles

INVENTOR(S): Mathiowitz, Edith, Brookline, MA, United States
Jong, Yong S., Warwick, RI, United States
Carino, Gerardo, Providence, RI, United States
Jacob, Jules S., Taunton, MA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Brown University Research Foundation, Providence, RI, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 6248720 B1 20010619

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1996-675454 19960703 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Leguyader, John L.

ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Nguyen, Dave Trong

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks. P.C.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 30

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 1572

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN

TI Iontophoresis, electroporation and combination catheters for local drug delivery to arteries and other body tissues

AB Catheter-based devices for enhancing the local delivery of drugs, pharmaceuticals, plasmids, genes, and other agents into the wall tissues of tubular compartments of the living body. One catheter device provides an electrical driving force that can increase the rate of migration of drugs and other therapeutic agents out of a polymer matrix into body tissues and cells using iontophoresis only. Another device uses iontophoresis only, electroporation only, or combined iontophoresis and electroporation. In the latter device, the two procedures may be applied sequentially in any order without removing or repositioning the catheter.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:57150 USPATFULL

TITLE: Iontophoresis, electroporation and combination catheters for local drug delivery to arteries and other body tissues

INVENTOR(S): Brown, III, Charles L., Atlanta, GA, United States
Crawford, Neville, Wetherby, United Kingdom

Freear, Steven, Leeds, United Kingdom

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Global Vascular Concepts, Inc., Atlanta, GA, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 6219577 B1 20010417

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1999-253272 19990219 (9)

NUMBER	DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 1998-81682P 19980414 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Nguyen, Anhtuan T.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Thompson, Michael M
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sutherland Asbill & Brennan LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1030

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 02:07:33 ON 10 APR 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 02:08:15 ON 10 APR 2008
L1 2079 S TITANIUM (S) (SURFACE(5A)OXIDAT?)
L2 72 S L1 AND REVIEW
L3 30 S L2 NOT PD>20020628
L4 30 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L5 30 FOCUS L4 1-
L6 13 S L5 AND (SURFACE(5A)OXIDE)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 02:10:45 ON 10 APR 2008

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 02:11:21 ON 10 APR 2008
L7 818 S L1 AND (SURFACE(5A) OXIDE)
L8 30 S L2 NOT PD>20020628
L9 30 DUP REM L8 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10 17 S L9 NOT L6
L11 17 FOCUS L10 1-

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 02:13:44 ON 10 APR 2008

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 02:14:18 ON 10 APR 2008
L12 886423 S (TITANIUM OR (STAINLESS(W) STEEL) (P) (SURFACE(5A)OXIDAT?))
L13 28783 S L12 AND REVIEW
L14 2424 S L13 AND (SURFACE(5A) OXID?)
L15 141 S L14 AND (TRANSDERMAL OR PERCUTANEOUS OR MICROPROJECTION OR MI
L16 122 S L15 AND (PHARMACEUTICAL OR THERAPEUTIC OR MEDICAMENT OR MEDIC
L17 122 DUP REM L16 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L18 2 S L17 NOT PD>20020628

=> d que L15
L12 886423 SEA (TITANIUM OR (STAINLESS(W) STEEL) (P) (SURFACE(5A)
OXIDAT?))
L13 28783 SEA L12 AND REVIEW
L14 2424 SEA L13 AND (SURFACE(5A) OXID?)
L15 141 SEA L14 AND (TRANSDERMAL OR PERCUTANEOUS OR MICROPROJECTION OR
MICROBARB OR MICROPROTRUSION OR MICRONEEDLE)

=> d que L16
L12 886423 SEA (TITANIUM OR (STAINLESS(W) STEEL) (P) (SURFACE(5A)
OXIDAT?))
L13 28783 SEA L12 AND REVIEW
L14 2424 SEA L13 AND (SURFACE(5A) OXID?)
L15 141 SEA L14 AND (TRANSDERMAL OR PERCUTANEOUS OR MICROPROJECTION OR
MICROBARB OR MICROPROTRUSION OR MICRONEEDLE)
L16 122 SEA L15 AND (PHARMACEUTICAL OR THERAPEUTIC OR MEDICAMENT OR
MEDICINAL)

=> s ((titanium or (stainless(W)steel) (P) (surface(5A)oxidat?)) and hydrophobic(5A)surface

UNMATCHED LEFT PARENTHESIS '((TITANIUM'

The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the number of left parentheses.

=> s ((titanium or (stainless(W)steel) (P) (surface(5A)oxidat?)) and hydrophobic(5A)surface)

L19 7286 ((TITANIUM OR (STAINLESS(W) STEEL) (P) (SURFACE(5A) OXIDAT?)) AND HYDROPHOBIC(5A) SURFACE)

=> s L19 (P) (transdermal or percutaneous or microproejction or microbarb or microprotrusion or microneedle)

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L67 (P) '

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L68 (P) '

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L69 (P) '

L20 540 L19 (P) (TRANSDERMAL OR PERCUTANEOUS OR MICROPROEJCTION OR MICRO BARB OR MICROPROTRUSION OR MICRONEEDLE)

=> s L20 and (pharmaceutical or therapeutic or medicament or medicinal)

L21 498 L20 AND (PHARMACEUTICAL OR THERAPEUTIC OR MEDICAMENT OR MEDICINA L)

=> s L21 NOT pd>20020628

L22 49 L21 NOT PD>20020628

=> dup rem L22

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L22

L23 49 DUP REM L22 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s L23 NOT (l18 or L9 or L11)

L24 49 L23 NOT (L18 OR L9 OR L11)

=> focus L24

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L24

L25 49 FOCUS L24 1-

=> d L25 1-15 TI AB

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN

TI Nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies

AB The present invention relates to novel cardiovascular system related polynucleotides and the polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides herein collectively known as "cardiovascular system antigens," and the use of such cardiovascular system antigens for detecting disorders of the cardiovascular system, particularly the presence of cancer of cardiovascular system tissues and cancer metastases. More specifically, isolated cardiovascular system associated nucleic acid molecules are provided encoding novel cardiovascular system associated polypeptides. Novel cardiovascular system polypeptides and antibodies that bind to these polypeptides are provided. Also provided are vectors, host cells, and recombinant and synthetic methods for producing human cardiovascular system associated polynucleotides and/or polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing, treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders related to the cardiovascular system, including cancer of cardiovascular system tissues, and therapeutic methods for treating such disorders.

The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. The present invention further relates to methods and/or compositions for inhibiting the production and function of the polypeptides of the present invention.

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN

TI Nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies

AB The present invention relates to novel ovarian related polynucleotides and the polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides herein collectively known as "ovarian antigens," and the use of such ovarian antigens for detecting disorders of the ovaries and/or breast, particularly the presence of ovarian and/or breast cancer and ovarian and/or breast cancer metastases. More specifically, isolated ovarian associated nucleic acid molecules are provided encoding novel ovarian associated polypeptides. Novel ovarian polypeptides and antibodies that bind to these polypeptides are provided. Also provided are vectors, host cells, and recombinant and synthetic methods for producing human ovarian associated polynucleotides and/or polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing, treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders related to the ovaries and/or breast, including ovarian and/or breast cancer, and therapeutic methods for treating such disorders. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. The present invention further relates to methods and/or compositions for inhibiting the production and function of the polypeptides of the present invention.

L25 ANSWER 3 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN

TI Nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies

AB The present invention relates to novel liver related polynucleotides and the polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides herein collectively known as "liver antigens," and the use of such liver antigens for detecting disorders of the liver, particularly the presence of cancer of liver and cancer metastases. More specifically, isolated liver associated nucleic acid molecules are provided encoding novel liver associated polypeptides. Novel liver polypeptides and antibodies that bind to these polypeptides are provided. Also provided are vectors, host cells, and recombinant and synthetic methods for producing human liver associated polynucleotides and/or polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing, treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders related to the liver, including cancer of liver tissues, and therapeutic methods for treating such disorders. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. The present invention further relates to methods and/or compositions for inhibiting the production and function of the polypeptides of the present invention.

L25 ANSWER 4 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN

TI Nucleic acids, proteins and antibodies

AB The present invention relates to novel pancreatic related polynucleotides, the polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides herein collectively referred to as "pancreatic antigens," and antibodies that immunospecifically bind these polypeptides, and the use of such pancreatic polynucleotides, antigens, and antibodies for detecting, treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders of the pancreas, including, but not limited to, the presence of pancreatic cancer and pancreatic cancer metastases. More specifically, isolated pancreatic nucleic acid molecules are provided encoding novel pancreatic

polypeptides. Novel pancreatic polypeptides and antibodies that bind to these polypeptides are provided. Also provided are vectors, host cells, and recombinant and synthetic methods for producing human pancreatic polynucleotides, polypeptides, and/or antibodies. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing, treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders related to the pancreas, including pancreatic cancer, and therapeutic methods for treating such disorders. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. The invention further relates to methods and/or compositions for inhibiting or promoting the production and/or function of the polypeptides of the invention.

L25 ANSWER 5 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN

TI Nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies

AB The present invention relates to novel ovarian cancer and/or breast cancer related polynucleotides, the polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides herein collectively referred to as "ovarian and/or breast antigens," and antibodies that immunospecifically bind these polypeptides, and the use of such ovarian and/or breast polynucleotides, antigens, and antibodies for detecting, treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders of the reproductive system, particularly disorders of the ovaries and/or breast, including, but not limited to, the presence of ovarian and/or breast cancer and ovarian and/or breast cancer metastases. More specifically, isolated ovarian and/or breast nucleic acid molecules are provided encoding novel ovarian and/or breast polypeptides. Novel ovarian and/or breast polypeptides and antibodies that bind to these polypeptides are provided. Also provided are vectors, host cells, and recombinant and synthetic methods for producing human ovarian and/or breast polynucleotides, polypeptides, and/or antibodies. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing, treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders related to the ovaries and/or breast, including ovarian and/or breast cancer, and therapeutic methods for treating such disorders. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. The invention further relates to methods and/or compositions for inhibiting or promoting the production and/or function of the polypeptides of the invention.

L25 ANSWER 6 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN

TI Nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies

AB The present invention relates to novel proteins. More specifically, isolated nucleic acid molecules are provided encoding novel polypeptides. Novel polypeptides and antibodies that bind to these polypeptides are provided. Also provided are vectors, host cells, and recombinant and synthetic methods for producing human polynucleotides and/or polypeptides, and antibodies. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing, treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders related to these novel polypeptides. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. The present invention further relates to methods and/or compositions for inhibiting or enhancing the production and function of the polypeptides of the present invention.

L25 ANSWER 7 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN

TI Nucleic acids, proteins and antibodies

AB This invention relates to newly identified tissue specific cancer associated polynucleotides and the polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides herein collectively known as "cancer antigens," and to

the complete gene sequences associated therewith and to the expression products thereof, as well as the use of such tissue specific cancer antigens for detection, prevention and treatment of tissue specific disorders, particularly the presence of cancer. This invention relates to the cancer antigens as well as vectors, host cells, antibodies directed to cancer antigens and recombinant and synthetic methods for producing the same. Also provided are diagnostic methods for diagnosing and treating, preventing and/or prognosing tissue specific disorders, including cancer, and therapeutic methods for treating such disorders. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of cancer antigens of the invention. The present invention further relates to methods and/or compositions for inhibiting the production and/or function of the polypeptides of the present invention.

L25 ANSWER 8 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN

TI Nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies

AB The present invention relates to novel proteins. More specifically, isolated nucleic acid molecules are provided encoding novel polypeptides. Novel polypeptides and antibodies that bind to these polypeptides are provided. Also provided are vectors, host cells, and recombinant and synthetic methods for producing human polynucleotides and/or polypeptides, and antibodies. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing, treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders related to these novel polypeptides. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. The present invention further relates to methods and/or compositions for inhibiting or enhancing the production and function of the polypeptides of the present invention.

L25 ANSWER 9 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN

TI ABC transport polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies

AB The present invention relates to novel human ABC transport polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such polypeptides. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human ABC transport polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human ABC transport polypeptides.

L25 ANSWER 10 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN

TI Transferrin polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies

AB The present invention relates to novel human transferrin polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such polypeptides. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human transferrin polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human transferrin polypeptides.

L25 ANSWER 11 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN

TI Death domain-containing receptor polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies

AB The present invention relates to novel human DDCR polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such polypeptides. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human DDCR polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human DDCR polypeptides.

L25 ANSWER 12 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN
TI ADAM polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies
AB The present invention relates to novel human ADAM polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such polypeptides. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human ADAM polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human ADAM polypeptides.

L25 ANSWER 13 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN
TI IL-6-like polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies
AB The present invention relates to novel human IL-6-like polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such polypeptides. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human IL-6-like polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human IL-6-like polypeptides.

L25 ANSWER 14 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN
TI Four disulfide core domain-containing (FDCC) polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies
AB The present invention relates to novel human FDCC polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such polypeptides. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human FDCC polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human FDCC polypeptides.

L25 ANSWER 15 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN
TI Cytokine receptor-like polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies
AB The present invention relates to novel human cytokine receptor-like polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such polypeptides. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human cytokine receptor-like polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human cytokine receptor-like polypeptides.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 02:07:33 ON 10 APR 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 02:08:15 ON 10 APR 2008
L1 2079 S TITANIUM (S) (SURFACE(5A)OXIDAT?)
L2 72 S L1 AND REVIEW
L3 30 S L2 NOT PD>20020628
L4 30 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L5 30 FOCUS L4 1-
L6 13 S L5 AND (SURFACE(5A)OXIDE)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 02:10:45 ON 10 APR 2008

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 02:11:21 ON 10 APR 2008
L7 818 S L1 AND (SURFACE(5A) OXIDE)
L8 30 S L2 NOT PD>20020628

L9 30 DUP REM L8 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10 17 S L9 NOT L6
L11 17 FOCUS L10 1-

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 02:13:44 ON 10 APR 2008

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 02:14:18 ON 10 APR 2008
L12 886423 S (TITANIUM OR (STAINLESS(W)STEEL) (P) (SURFACE(5A)OXIDAT?))
L13 28783 S L12 AND REVIEW
L14 2424 S L13 AND (SURFACE(5A) OXID?)
L15 141 S L14 AND (TRANSDERMAL OR PERCUTANEOUS OR MICROPROJECTION OR MI
L16 122 S L15 AND (PHARMACEUTICAL OR THERAPEUTIC OR MEDICAMENT OR MEDIC
L17 122 DUP REM L16 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L18 2 S L17 NOT PD>20020628
L19 7286 S ((TITANIUM OR (STAINLESS(W)STEEL) (P) (SURFACE(5A)OXIDAT?)) A
L20 540 S L19 (P) (TRANSDERMAL OR PERCUTANEOUS OR MICROPROJECTION OR MI
L21 498 S L20 AND (PHARMACEUTICAL OR THERAPEUTIC OR MEDICAMENT OR MEDIC
L22 49 S L21 NOT PD>20020628
L23 49 DUP REM L22 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L24 49 S L23 NOT (L18 OR L9 OR L11)
L25 49 FOCUS L24 1-

=> d que L15
L12 886423 SEA (TITANIUM OR (STAINLESS(W) STEEL) (P) (SURFACE(5A)
OXIDAT?))
L13 28783 SEA L12 AND REVIEW
L14 2424 SEA L13 AND (SURFACE(5A) OXID?)
L15 141 SEA L14 AND (TRANSDERMAL OR PERCUTANEOUS OR MICROPROJECTION OR
MICROBARB OR MICROPROTRUSION OR MICRONEEDLE)

=> d que L16
L12 886423 SEA (TITANIUM OR (STAINLESS(W) STEEL) (P) (SURFACE(5A)
OXIDAT?))
L13 28783 SEA L12 AND REVIEW
L14 2424 SEA L13 AND (SURFACE(5A) OXID?)
L15 141 SEA L14 AND (TRANSDERMAL OR PERCUTANEOUS OR MICROPROJECTION OR
MICROBARB OR MICROPROTRUSION OR MICRONEEDLE)
L16 122 SEA L15 AND (PHARMACEUTICAL OR THERAPEUTIC OR MEDICAMENT OR
MEDICINAL)

=> d que L19
L19 7286 SEA ((TITANIUM OR (STAINLESS(W) STEEL) (P) (SURFACE(5A)
OXIDAT?)) AND HYDROPHOBIC(5A) SURFACE)

=> d que L20
L19 7286 SEA ((TITANIUM OR (STAINLESS(W) STEEL) (P) (SURFACE(5A)
OXIDAT?)) AND HYDROPHOBIC(5A) SURFACE)
L20 540 SEA L19 (P) (TRANSDERMAL OR PERCUTANEOUS OR MICROPROJECTION OR
MICROBARB OR MICROPROTRUSION OR MICRONEEDLE)

=> d que L21
L19 7286 SEA ((TITANIUM OR (STAINLESS(W) STEEL) (P) (SURFACE(5A)
OXIDAT?)) AND HYDROPHOBIC(5A) SURFACE)
L20 540 SEA L19 (P) (TRANSDERMAL OR PERCUTANEOUS OR MICROPROJECTION OR
MICROBARB OR MICROPROTRUSION OR MICRONEEDLE)
L21 498 SEA L20 AND (PHARMACEUTICAL OR THERAPEUTIC OR MEDICAMENT OR
MEDICINAL)

